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THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1906.

The secret of success is constancy to purpose. —Disraeli.

Mitchell vs. Baer.

All eyes are turned to-day to Indianapolis, where the convention of United Mine Workers of America will be held to consider the all-important question whether or not there shall be a strike. Three years ago the differences between the mine operators and the miners were submitted to President Roosevelt's strike commission, and an agreement was entered into for three years. The agreement expires on April 1st, and the anthracite operators are willing to renew it, but the miners' union desire to make a number of changes.

They demand the abrogation of the board of conciliation and the formation of a new method of settling disputes. The operators think this would lead to no end of troublesome disputes.

They ask the operators to collect from the employes certain assessments made by the union and pay the same into the union treasury. The operators declare that they have no legal authority to do this.

They demand that all dealings shall be with a committee of the miners' union at each colliery—in other words, "recognition of the union."

In reply to this demand, Mr. Baer cites the opinion of the strike commission, which called attention to the fact that most of the United Mine Workers were in the bituminous fields, and that there was an "obvious incongruity in committing the fate of the anthracite industry to the bituminous miners, who are ignorant of anthracite mining, and a possible danger in permitting the miners in a rival industry to control the situation, because an anthracite strike might be ordered for the profit of the bituminous operators." There is also a demand for a ten per cent. increase for contract men and an eight-hour day, which amounts practically to a little more than twelve per cent. increase in wages. The cost of mining a ton of coal is now $1.55½. The increased wage would make it cost about $2. But the increase would fall entirely upon domestic coal, as the price of steam coal could not be raised, because of competition, and Mr. Baer says that the price for the domestic consumers would have to be advanced from $6.75 to $8.

But the real point in the story is that there is sharp rivalry between the producers of anthracite coal and the producers of bituminous coal, and it is said that President John Mitchell is playing one against the other. Rumor has it that his plan is to induce the operators in the bituminous fields to sign a new wage scale by offering them the bait of a strike in the hard coal regions. Peace in the bituminous regions, with a full output of coal, and war in the anthracite regions, with the output stopped or seriously curtailed, and prices raised, would make a condition highly favorable to the soft coal industry. A strike in Mr. Baer's territory would be welcomed by the bituminous operators. Of that there can be no doubt. It would seem, therefore, that Mr. Baer, in refusing to make any concessions to the miners, is playing directly into Mr. Mitchell's hands.

This view adds to the interest of the situation. And Mr. Mitchell is a strategist of recognized ability. He and President Baer have met before.

Last time, through President Roosevelt's interference, the fight was a draw. It is hardly probable that there will be any butting in or any compromise this time.

Value of Water Meters.

The city of Philadelphia is considering the question of putting in water meters, and the Ledger has been at pains to ascertain how the system operates in other cities. Cleveland reports that 45,000 meters have been installed in that city within the last four years, and that the movement has been very popular, as most of the consumers actually save money by using a meter. It has been ascertained that over two-thirds of the domestic meters average only about 122 gallons per day. "Our water department," says the superintendent, "does not use the meter system as a means of increasing revenue, but simply as a means of checking waste."

Wilmington, Del., reports that the system gives general satisfaction in that city, but the superintendent is inclined to believe that if the meter was forced on the householder in all instances, there would be some complaint—i. e., where the minimum meter rate exceeds the per spigot or outlet charge. The minimum meter rate is $10 per year.

Hartford reports that about six years ago, when the installing of the water meters was begun, its consumption of water was in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 gallons daily, but with an increased population and with a greater number of consumers, it has now dropped to 6,000,000 gallons daily, with an installation of 10,137 meters. The superintendent says that the installation of the meter system in Hartford has been very satisfactory to both consumers and the water board.

Mayor McCarthy makes a similar statement on behalf of Richmond. He reports that the meter system is satisfactory here, but adds:

"Where the supply of water is so great that waste by one portion of the people does not deprive the other portion of a sufficient supply, and where the means of obtaining water is such as to make it inexpensive, I would not advocate the introduction of meters, because I believe in the great advantages arising from the very free and abundant use of water—even that which is apparently wasted becoming useful in the cleansing of the drainage and sewer pipes of the city."

Danville was one of the first of the Virginia cities to adopt the meter system, and the same result has been obtained there. Before the meters were installed the city pumps were hardly able to keep a supply of water in the reservoir, but as soon as the meters got well into operation the capacity of the pumps was ample.

The real purpose of the water meter is, or should be, not to make consumers economize unduly in the use of water, but simply to prevent them from wasting it, from letting the water run when there is no need of it. But the question arose how, with the use of meters, householders could be prevented from stinting themselves in the use of water. This difficulty was easily met by adopting the minimum fixed charge. Under that rule a householder is required to pay so much a year in any event for the use of water, and for that sum a sufficient quantity for all purposes is allowed. If the meter shows that the householder has kept within the limit, there is no extra charge; if the meter records an excess there is an extra charge at so much per thousand gallons. The householder soon learns that there is no use in economizing, for the minimum fixed rate must be paid in any event. Therefore, he uses all the water he needs, and is careful only to look after the leaks.

The water meter is quite as logical as the gas meter and the electric meter.

Taft's Duty.

Secretary Taft went to New York yesterday, to return to Washington on Friday. The name of Mr. Justice Brown's successor on the supreme bench is to be announced on the afternoon of Mr. Taft's return. The Washington Star, from which we have gleaned these two facts, indicates a close connection between them. It believes that the secretary's visit to New York is for the purpose of consulting his brother in regard to the proffered judgeship, and that upon it hinges the question whether or not the name to be given out to-morrow is to be that of William H. Taft.

That President Roosevelt has left Mr. Taft free to decide this vital matter for himself seems to be plain. That the secretary now has it under the closest sort of advisement there can be no shadow of a doubt. He stands at this moment, in truth, at the parting of the ways, undecided whether to accept retirement to an honorable and dignified tranquility, or to go on in his present more active career to possible greater heights.

If this were a question which the voters in the country had to decide instead of Secretary Taft, we feel quite sure that they would keep him where he is. Mr. Taft is an able and capable official, and has inspired general confidence. It would be difficult to replace him in the Cabinet—much more difficult, we should say, than to fill the vacancy on the supreme bench. The secretary would no doubt fill that vacancy admirably, but in a sense he would be wasted there. Another man would probably answer just as well, and Mr. Taft has a stock of experience and special qualifications, from which, on the bench, the country would derive no benfit.

There is, of course, another point. The secretary is in the position of having put his hand to the plow, and it is difficult to see how he can turn back now. He directs the administration's Philippines policy, and his is the task of digging the Panama Canal. Both of these are immensely responsible tasks, and both are in a vastly unsettled condition. To turn them over at this juncture to new and relatively inexperienced hands cannot conceivably be in the best interests of the country.

When Mr. Wallace resigned his position as chief engineer of the canal, because, as it was said, he could get a better job somewhere else, Secretary Taft personally administered to him a rebuke of the sternest and most stinging sort. It may be argued, of course, that Mr. Taft's prospective "better job" is now offered by the President himself. That, however, is of trivial consequence. The standard which the secretary applied to the unhappy Wallace, and which he would now naturally wish to apply to himself, is simply that of the country's good. By that standard we believe it to be plain that Mr. Taft should stay where he is. If personal ambition alone should lead him to throw over his responsibilities in Panama, it is hard to see wherein his dereliction would differ greatly from that of Mr. Wallace.

Susan B. Anthony.

The work of the late Susan B. Anthony is not to be estimated simply by the success of her campaign for woman's suffrage. That success, it is true, was not inconsiderable. Four States now allow women the ballot, and the school suffrage is allowed them in eighteen others. But Miss Anthony's life-protest against the inequality and injustice of woman's position in the body social and politic accomplished, or helped to accomplish, much more than that. She did much to break down the old barriers which for so long kept women from sharing in practically all of the things that men were doing. If women are now found working side by side with men in virtually every sort of wage-earning occupations, the consumation is very largely due to Miss Anthony's vigorous campaigning.

Starting her own working life as a school teacher, she made an equal recognition for women in the field of education the basis for her first plea in behalf of her sex. Accomplishing this in time, she passed on to the work of temperance reform and gained for women the right to participate in it which had hitherto been denied them. The outbreak of the Civil War coming not long afterward, found her in a position where her services in connection with the Woman's Loyal League were accepted with comparatively little objection. These successes led her not unnaturally into the spheres of civil government and politics. Here, while she never attained the crowning purpose of her life, she did effect a partial acceptance of woman's suffrage, and established for married women the right of property ownership, of the use of their own earnings, of the guardianship of their children, and other privileges, now regarded as matters of course, but in those days viewed as astonishing innovations.

When Miss Anthony's campaigning was first begun, something like a half century ago, the convictions upon which it was based met everywhere with little but ridicule. Coarse ridicule a good deal of it was, and none of it of the sort that a woman would find easy to bear. But she kept bravely and vigorously at it with an indomitableness that could not be downed; and she lived to see many of the principles for which she contended generally adopted, and her own motives and character accorded universal respect.

Shall We Have a Library?

"Will it pay to accept Mr. Carnegie's gift?" That is not the question. The question is, does the city need and desire a public library? Mr. Carnegie is not offering us an alms. He is investing his money in public institutions, where it will yield him good returns. He is willing to invest $200,000 in Richmond, and there is no obligation, except that the city shall take care of the library after it is established. His offer comes at a time when public sentiment is ripe for it. Many citizens realize the need as never before of "a people's university." The public library offers books for the people, and books make it possible for us to rise upon the shoulder of bygone ages. Without books we would never have had our present magnificent civilization.

Richmond cannot hold her own among the progressive cities of this country unless she can offer the advantages which are offered by other cities.

Mr. Carnegie gave a library to Atlanta, and the city appropriated $5,000 for the first year's expenses. The second year she considered her investment so good that she appropriated $13,000 and enlarged the scope of the work.

A $200,000 library building would be an ornament to the city, and the library would be an institution whose influence would be felt in every home, and it would offer many ambitious young men and women the only possible means of self-instruction.

Could Richmond spend $10,000 a year to better purpose?

The Charleston, W. Va., Gazette recently printed an agreement signed by every prominent business man in the city to close his establishment and attend the polls on the forthcoming election day, when officers of the city government were to be chosen. It is said that there has been much corruption in Charleston politics, and that fraud was practiced in elections. Therefore, the business men determined to devote one day to house cleaning. We hope they made a complete job of it.

The good citizens of Charleston have set a noble example. Corruption in local politics and election frauds are due to the carelessness and indifference of the voters at large. When the people neglect their own affairs, the professionals are sure to attend to them, and the professionals always work in their own interest.

Elsewhere we publish a communication from Mr. Charles Lorraine, chairman, outlining the work of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond. This institution under the Christian guidance of Secretary Thomas is doing a noble work for men and deserves the cordial support of the Richmond public.

Young Mr. Rockefeller's Sunday School class could find profitable food for discussion in such modern instances as the strange disappearance of teacher's popper.

Surgeon Wood went into the little Jolo affair as enthusiastically as though he had been called in to operate for appendicitis. And possibly, with much the same results.

The discontinuance of the garden seed courtesy, however, is not expected to result in much falling off in the country's annual farm produce.

Should Mr. Roosevelt feel moved to pluck Chairman Shont's Clover Leaf, we feel justified in stating that the country would stand for it.

Mr. Shonts is one of the few men alive who would regard a commission to dig the Panama Canal as merely a little job on the side.

Those Pennsylvania serenaders who wrecked the serenaded's house evidently meant to give a dramatized version of "There'll Be a Hot Time."

It took the steel king only a minute to perceive that Richmond had grown to a $200,000 town.

General Wood may well have a qualm or two in buying a frame for that "brilliant feat of arms" testimonial.

Every story has two sides, but the Moro side of it, unhappily, will never be told.

The disposition to strike is not so strong when the other fellow is in position to strike back.

Soft drinks seldom lead to hard drinking.

Samoa continues to volcano largely.

Rhymes for To-Day

A Night's Sail.

Sailing, sailing the vasty deep,
Scudding over the sea,
With our faces swept by the fast fresh gale,
And aglow with the joy to live and sail,
Flew Mary Ann and me.

Riding, riding the roaring wave,
Breasting over the sea,
In a ship that was only a ship o' dreams,
Only a ship that ain't, but seems,
Flew Mary Ann and me.

Flying, flying the green-white crest,
Skimming over the sea,
Scudding away to heaven knows where
(For I didn't know and she didn't care),
Flew Mary Ann and me.

Driving, driving over the blue,
Plunging over the sea,
Pointing fast for foreign parts
With only the wind-blown wave in our hearts,
Flew Mary Ann and me.

Thrashing, thrashing about the bed,
Dreaming it was the sea;
And then dull murmurs within my head—
"Get up! Get up! Why I thought you were dead!"
Said Mary Ann to me.

H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

Mute Eloquence.—"I asked her for a kiss and told her that silence gave consent." "Well?" "She didn't utter a sound for an hour."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

This Is Sarcasm.—"Do you want work?" "Not on your life! What I'm after is a job on the Panama Canal."—Exchange.

Both Needed One.—"We must have an organ to support us," said the politician to his party. "So must we," echoed the man to his monkey.—Baltimore American.

A Rather Swelled Head.—Assistant Editor: "I see here that an English general was badly cut in opening a wine bottle. What sort of a head shall I put on it?" Managing Editor: "Oh, just say: 'Serious Accident to British Man-of-War in Attempting to Get Into Port.'"—American Spectator.

Handicapped.—"Lived with five families last week?" ejaculated Mrs. Housekeep. "That isn't a very good record." "It wuz the best I could do, mum," responded the applicant. "I wuz sick two days."—Exchange.

The Stern Editor.—"Sir," said the visitor, as he presented his manuscript, "I am only a young author, but——" "Sir," interrupted the hard-headed editor, "you'll be a 'struggling young author' if you don't go out of your own volition immediately."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Closeted.—"Seen Wopsbury lately?" "Yes, I was closeted with him yesterday evening." "Closeted with him? What do you mean by that?" "Merely that I called on him at his flat."—Exchange.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY
March 15th.

Church Day, Christopher. Sun rises at 6:07, sets at 5:53.

1829—The treaties of commerce and friendship between the United States and Prussia and Brazil formally ratified.

1830—Yucatan declared itself independent.

1855—The plenipotentiaries at Vienna exchanged powers and commenced proceedings towards agreeing upon the terms of Russo-Turkish peace.

1865—The panic in gold carried quotations down to 175 1-4, a drop of 14 1-4 points in three days.

1875—At a consistory held at the Vatican, Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, was made a cardinal.

1877—Professor Alexander Graham Bell gives an exhibition of his newly invented telephone before a gathering of scientific men, by which conversation is carried on between Salem and Boston; at another exhibition on April 2d, a piano concert in Philadelphia is distinctly heard in Steinway Hall, New York.

1884—Sir Evelyn Baring, British minister at Cairo, warned his home government that the Arab revolt was still unbroken, and that thirty tribes were planning to attack Khartium.

1885—Schofield, Shurmer and Teagle, Cleveland oil refiners, in affidavits, charged the Standard Oil Company with bribing their bookkeeper to divulge data of the business.

1894—Governor Waite, of Colorado, called out the State militia to install his Denver police and fire board appointees, and Federal troops were ordered out to prevent a clash.

1895—Secretary Gresham called upon Spain to apologize because an American mail steamer had been fired upon by a Spanish gunboat off the Cuban coast.

Voice of the People

Railroad Y. M. C. A.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Our Railroad Association was opened January 1, 1902, in the top floor of the new Chesapeake and Ohio and Seaboard Air Line Railroad depot, which had just been completed.

The bare rooms was the only thing that greeted the new secretary, who had just arrived from Cleveland, Ohio, to take charge of the work.

It was the thought of those who were responsible for the organization of this work that we would never have over two hundred members in this place. The first year closed with a membership of 349, the second year with a membership of over 600. It was apparent that these quarters would not accommodate the growing membership and a movement was started to make available the proposition of President Stevens, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, viz: to assist us in securing a new building when we presented him with a membership of 800. The response was characteristic of the railroad men. The third year closed with a membership of over 800, and immediately negotiations began for this new building. The plans have been drawn and lots purchased and much of the money secured. The sum of $65,000 was secured and the year closed with a membership of nearly 1,200. The following report for the first month of the fifth year will give some idea of the work being accomplished by this association:

	No. Sessions.	Men Present.
R., F. & P. Machine Shop Bible Class	5	170
S. A. L. Machine Shop Bible Class	2	40
Southern Railway Machine Shop Bible Class	4	407
Southern Railway Car Shop Bible Class	4	460
C. and O. Machine Shop Bible Class (Thursday)	4	212
C. and O. Boiler Shop Bible Class	5	116
C. and O. Car Shop Bible Class	5	215
C. and O. Old Paint Shop Bible Class	5	672
C. and O. Fulton Machine Shop Bible Class	4	81
C. and O. Machine Shop (Friday)	4	147
Personal Workers' Training Class	4	24
Bible Study Brotherhood Class	4	376

SUMMARY.

Thirteen Bible classes held 55 sessions, with 3,192 present. Average, 58.

Two cottage prayer-meetings held 8 sessions, with 241 present. Average, 20.

Two men's meetings Sunday held 8 sessions, with 2,191 present. Average, 273.

Total attendance at all religious meetings for the month, 5,757.

Thirty-seven men professed conversion in these meetings and in personal work among railroad men.

Up to June 1, 1905, the privileges of membership in this association were open only to Chesapeake and Ohio and Seaboard Air Line Railway employes, but at that time the association, having secured the co-operation of the other railroads centering in the city, membership privilege was thrown open to all the railway employes in the city of Richmond, the companies having contributed $30,000 toward the new building enterprise and signified their willingness to contribute to the maintenance of the same. This association is just closing a very successful night school, the work of which appealed strongly to Mr. Carnegie in making his gift of $10,000.

Many of the scholars in this night schoool are trying for international certificates this year. Not a one of these certificates was won in Virginia last year, and Richmond's Railroad Association proposes to give Virginia a better reputation than that.

Yours truly,
C. LORRAINE,
Chairman Committee Management.

Value of Our Water-Power.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I have read with a great deal of interest the article in Sunday's Times-Dispatch signed R. H. Lehada, in regard to water powers in the State of Virginia, their great value, and the great possibilities which have lain dormant, and are liable to remain dormant, on account of the cumbersome, troublesome and expensive process required for the acquisition of riparian rights. I only wish your correspondent had gotten his very interesting and strong article before the members of the Legislature in the early days of the session. Of course, it is too late now for them to do anything. I would like to congratulate the writer of the article, and to ask that you, Mr. Editor, will call the attention of your readers to the article.

While my experience in this line has been small, I can recall several instances where hundreds of thousands of dollars would have been spent in the State, and employment given to many men, but the development was retarded for years in one case, and killed outright in others. At Roanoke, Va., the development of the power in the Roanoke river, which is now being carried out by Mr. Camp, will be of great benefit to Roanoke city and county, and also add largely to the taxes of the State, was delayed for five or six years by inability of the original company to secure the riparian rights upon anything like a reasonable basis. Another case in point is at Radford, Va., where the government figures show that a water power of 4,000 to 5,000 horse power can be developed. Such power properly developed and used for textile factories would make of Radford a city, and in addition add largely to the taxable values in the county and State.

The freight rates for a plant at Radford on raw cotton from the South and products to the East would be made by the Norfolk and Western as good as the North Carolina mills enjoy, while to the West the rates on the product would probably be more favorable. Another point in Southwest Virginia where a railroad desired to purchase the riparian rights, and give the same with a water power to a good, sound manufacturing company, the only basis upon which anything could be done was to buy up the entire acreage of several farms, at a high price, and this killed the entire scheme.

It may be possible that if the press of the State will take hold of this matter and endeavor to create a public sentiment providing for the acquisition of rights upon a basis fair both to the land owner and to the proposed development, that at the next session of the Legislature a law fair to all parties can be passed, and these idle powers be developed to the extent of making millions of dollars additional taxable values in the State. W. E. M.

DUMB RABIES.

A Timely Hint and Liberal Offer From the Pastuer Institute.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—A paragraph in the query column of this morning's Times-Dispatch, headed "Death Among Dogs," states that many valuable dogs are dying in the vicinity of the inquirer on account of a peculiar disease there prevalent. The symptoms described are strongly suggestive of rabies in what is known as the dumb form. Harm seldom occurs to human beings from dogs suffering with dumb rabies on account of the fact that paralysis of the muscles controlling the lower jaw prevents biting. This form, however, is only a modification of furious rabies, which often occasions such unfortunate results, and may give rise to it.

The Pastuer Institute will gladly, in this case, for the benefit of the public, undertake to diagnose the disease free of charge. It would be necessary to send us by express the body of a dog immediately after death, or, if possible, alive while sick. Autopsy, microscopical examination, and, if necessary, inoculation of rabbits, would be done in order to determine whether rabies exists, and advice given to those interested as to the best means to be adopted for stamping it out. Very truly yours,
PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, March 14th.

A Belated Apology.

Mrs. Talkwords—"Henry, you were talking in your sleep last night." Henry—"Pardon me for interrupting you."—Smart Set.

BRIEF ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE

ROME.—Carolus Duran, the famous portrait painter, is about to paint a portrait of Pope Pius X., taking his inspiration from Titian's portrait of Pope Paul III. (Alessandro Farnese).

NEW YORK.—Twenty years old, heir to a million or so, Jerome Alexandre has run away with and married his stepfather's stenographer and office manager, Miss Violet Adelaide Oakley. The bride has two years more to her credit than the bridegroom.

NEW YORK.—Heinrich Conried, director of the Metropolitan Opera House, walked out of Special Sessions Court after he had been declared innocent of violating any law by giving Verdi's Requiem Mass in the opera house on Sunday night, February 11th, last. The decision is a great victory for managers of theatres who give concerts on Sunday nights.

LYNN, MASS.—Strife between relatives for possession of a ten-year-old orphan boy resulted in an exciting episode when Ernest E. Savory, while at play with schoolmates at the Hood School, was spirited away by a man unknown in Lynn, but who represented himself to be the boy's uncle.

TOLEDO, O.—An organized effort will be made here to induce President Roosevelt to pardon George E. Lorenz, now in Moundsville, W. Va., prison for conspiracy to defraud the government in the postoffice cases. Lorenz was sentenced to two years, and has served one year.

NEW YORK—It was reported here that Senator Depew, who has been absent from Washington for some days, was stopping at the home of his niece, Miss Paulding, at Ardsley on the Hudson. An inquiry being made, Miss Paulding declined to say whether the Senator was at her house.

CONNESVILLE, PA.—Anna Trump, a 15-year-old school girl, died after sixty hours of terrible suffering, the result of being struck back of the ear with an icy snowball, thrown by a boy.

PHILADELPHIA—Childish ambition to arouse the admiration of her companions by performing the difficult feat of skipping the rope a hundred consecutive times proved fatal to seven-year-old Lena Fisher, of 1400 South Franklin Street, who died in the Mt. Sinai Hospital from brain fever superinduced, according to the attending physicians, by overexertion in the hazardous amusement.

WASHINGTON—In discussing the appointment of a postmaster for Pacific Grove, Cal., with Representative Needham, President Roosevelt said that he preferred to give preference in such appointments to soldiers of the Civil War.

DES MONIES—The Senate passed the Child Labor law and Governor Cummins will sign it at once. The law prohibits the employment of children less than eighteen in any occupation which would injure health.

NEW YORK.—Richard Croker is expected to arrive in this city about May 20th. His return, however, is declared to be without political significance, as his old friends have been notified that he intends to come only to see the bodies of his two sons, Frank H. and Herbert V., placed in their last resting place in the new Croker mausoleum, in Calvary Cemetery, on Long Island.

NEW YORK.—The Charity Organization Society of New York is about to issue a general warning to all important charitable societies in the United States against the "Sunshine Legion" and its two publications, Sunshine and the Sunshine Journal.

WASHINGTON.—The American National Red Cross sent to the Japanese Red Cross an additional $5,000, making a total of $45,000 which has been contributed by the American public to the famine-stricken provinces of Japan.

CHICAGO.—The first "open shop" victory of the year in Chicago was scored by the Chicago Edison Company, whose 150 men returned to work on the old terms.

WICHITA, KAN.—Illegal land fencing cases against J. E. Bilby, L. C. Jenkins and J. H. Dein have been dismissed because of questionable indictments.

CITY OF MEXICO.—There have been 505 deaths from typhus fever in the city of Mexico since October 1st.

ALBANY.—Governor Higgins has vetoed the bill providing for taxation in New York of personal property of non-residents.

HELENA.—Five miners were seriously hurt near Virginia City, Mont., by a stage coach breaking away, coming down the mountain, and overturning.

NEW YORK.—Charges of perjury were made against officers of the Metropolitan Street Railway system, in an affidavit submitted to District Attorney Jerome by William N. Amory, formerly secretary of the Third Avenue Railway Company. The allegations are based upon statements sworn to by various officials in annual reports.

NEW YORK.—A contest over the will of Mrs. Margaretta Todd, the aged and wealthy woman, whose mysterious death in Philadelphia last fall has never been fully explained, has begun. Mrs. Todd's daughter, Mrs. Frank Tousey, and her grandson, Milton Bereisheim, are attempting to have a different executor appointed in place of Ingersoll Lockwood, a lawyer, who now fills that position.

NEW YORK.—The New York and Chicago Road Association is endeavoring to arouse the public to the value of continuous line of improved interstate roads, and as an object lesson is promoting the construction of a continuous good road between New York and Chicago.

BRYAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Josephus Daniels Thinks He Will Be Democratic Choice in 1908.

Josephus Daniels, editor of the Raleigh News and Observer, one of the leading papers of North Carolina, was seen at the Raleigh last evening. Mr. Daniels is now serving his fourth term as a member of the Democratic National Committee, and no man is more thoroughly in touch with the Democratic masses of the South. In conversation with a Post reporter, Mr. Daniels said:

"I believe that W. J. Bryan will be the nominee of a united Democracy in 1908. There is no shade of doubt that our State will be for him. The whole drift of public sentiment, as shown in the railway rate bill and the insurance investigation, is a vindication of Mr. Bryan's position in 1906, when the big insurance companies were pouring out money for the Republican nominees. Bryan made the charge then that they were doing it, but he did not, at that time, impress the public, because the scandals had not been uncovered. The agitation for railroad rate legislation, now championed by the President, is exactly along the line Bryan advocated in 1896.

"In North Carolina the people look to see Mr. Bryan lead a winning fight in 1908, and he would undoubtedly head the ticket were the convention to be held this year. No other man in the party has grown as much as the Newbraskan in the confidence of the thoughtful people of America.

"The chief source of Roosevelt's popularity grows out of his advocacy of doctrines which he condemned Bryan for preaching, and the President must himself realize that his only hope of securing the legislation he favors is in Democratic cooperation. In describing the true paternity of the railway rate bill it should be called the Bryan-Roosevelt measures."

FAIRMOUNT BONDS SOLD

No Secret or Concealment About the Issue.

The Town Council of Fairmount, which is soon to be annexed to Richmond, has issued and sold $10,000 worth of bonds.

The matter leaked out yesterday, though, according to those seen, there was no attempt to conceal it from the public, and the fact that it was not generally known was because no one took the trouble to inquire.

Hon. Thomas W. Gardner, attorney for the town of Fairmount, said he had consulted City Attorney H. R. Pollard with reference to the bond issue. He said he did this through courtesy to the city attorney, in view of the proposed annexation proceedings. Mr. Gardner said further that reports that there had been any attempt to conceal from the public the fact of the issuance of the bonds were misleading and incorrect. As a matter of fact, he stated that the residents of Fairmount were acquainted with the proposition before it was acted upon by the Town Council, and there was only one dissenting voice in the Council when the bond issue was voted upon.

The town of Fairmount could not exist for the next twelve months without a bond issue, and for this reason the $10,000 worth of bonds were sold. It was a transaction valid in every way, and one which the people of Fairmount were thoroughly familiar with, said Mr. Gardner.

Fingers Cut Off.

John Hilton, a white man, had two fingers cut off while at work at Belle Isle yesterday afternoon. He was treated by Dr. Turman, of the ambulance corps, and left.